UNITED
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Security Council

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S/23456
21 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3032nd meeting on 16 January 1992, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan (S/23353) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 78th meeting on 21 January 1992, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Kazakhstan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provision of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to the United Nations (S/23353),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kazakhstan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

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LETTER DATED 22 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ICELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On behalf of the Nordic Governments I have the honour to transmit herewith "The Reykjavik Statement on the United Nations", issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Nordic countries at the end of their meeting in Reykjavik on 21 January 1992.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter and the statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Helgi GISLASON
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

The Reykjavik Statement on the United Nations
issued on 21 January 1992

The Nordic countries welcome the special meeting of the United Nations Security Council to be held at the highest political level in New York on 31 January 1992. This meeting is a timely recognition of the fact that the Security Council has begun to fulfil more effectively its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is also an opportunity for the United Nations to look ahead in meeting the challenges of the 1990s under the stewardship of its new Secretary-General.

The Nordic countries consider that the special meeting of the Security Council should give an impetus to an enhanced United Nations role in the prevention of conflicts. They have over the years steadfastly supported the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the vital areas of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping. The Nordic countries welcomed the May 1990 statement by the President of the Security Council in which the Council, for the first time, outlined its views on United Nations peace-keeping operations as a whole. They have formulated proposals in this regard, most recently in a report entitled "Shaping the peace: the United Nations in the 1990s" and circulated as a Security Council document (S/23159).

Concrete actions in this regard include anticipatory discussions within the Security Council of potential conflicts, support for the Secretary-General in his role in bringing situations threatening international peace and security to the attention of the Security Council, the dispatch of fact-finding missions to areas of potential conflict as well as the early launching of peace-keeping operations as a deterrent.

Steps must be taken to ensure adequate financing of peace-keeping operations, based on the principle of collective responsibility. In this regard, the Nordic countries consider that the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a special peace-keeping start-up fund, an idea which they themselves have long advocated, should be adopted without delay.

The United Nations should be provided with the means to respond effectively to new challenges and demands that increasingly arise within the context of peacemaking and peace-keeping. Such tasks include civilian administration, electoral assistance as well as the launching of actions on humanitarian grounds, with due regard to the Charter, to rectify gross violations of human rights.

In view of recent experience of international action to suppress aggression, the modalities of undertaking such action as a last resort, including the organization of military operations under the aegis of the United Nations as well as the mechanisms for consultation and coordination between Member States, should be given more attention.

The Nordic countries pledge their full support to the Security Council and the Secretary-General in their efforts to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.

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LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991. In it the Council, inter alia, expressed its full support for the Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict and requested the Secretary-General to submit at the earliest possible date a report containing his implementation plan, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), on the understanding that this report would be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of UNTAC, the budget of UNTAC to be subsequently considered and approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In accordance with resolution 718 (1991), survey missions have been sent to Cambodia to collect the information required for the formulation of the plan of implementation of UNTAC's mandate. On the basis of this information, the report requested by the Security Council in resolution 718 (1991) is under preparation and it will be presented to the Council as soon as possible.

The President of the Supreme National Council, H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian parties and the international community have repeatedly stressed the need for the urgent establishment and deployment of UNTAC, in order to prevent any erosion of the peace process. I fully share these concerns.

Members of the Security Council are aware that the United Nations procedures relating to the establishment of new operations and the steps that must be taken before funds are committed and allotted to such operations represent a time-consuming process. Experience has shown that the launching of an effective operation requires funds to be committed several months prior to its planned deployment date to enable such preliminary actions as contracting for services, equipment procurement and delivery, establishment of advance parties and commissioning and installation of equipment and stores. In the case of UNTAC, the anticipated size and scope of the operation, the degraded state of Cambodia's infrastructure and climatic conditions would

compound the problem of adequate lead time, which, unless it is resolved, could create serious logistic problems and cause delay in deployment.

While the full and precise cost of deploying UNTAC has not yet been determined, there is no question that the current level of commitment authority available to the Secretary-General - either with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions or on his own - prior to the finalization of the budget would fall far short of the amount that would be required to initiate preparations for a timely deployment of UNTAC once the Security Council has authorized its establishment.

In order to enable me to prepare for the first phase of UNTAC's deployment, I have decided to submit to the General Assembly a proposal for the provision of an initial appropriation of US$ 200 million, which, upon the approval by the Security Council of my report on the implementation plan, should be made available immediately for the procurement of accommodation, transportation, communication and other support equipment and services. This amount would represent an assessment of initial requirements and would be taken into account against the full assessments to be levied against Member States once the budget of UNTAC has been approved by the General Assembly.

I am convinced that this approach will facilitate the timely deployment of UNTAC, thus enhancing the prospects for the restoration of a durable peace in Cambodia.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 18 January (S/23458) in which you informed me that you had decided to submit to the General Assembly a proposal for the provision of an initial appropriation of US$ 200 million for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). I have circulated your letter to members of the Security Council, who note your intention to proceed in this way and welcome your assurance to them that a full and detailed breakdown will be provided for ACABQ and the Fifth Committee when they consider this question.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY
President of the Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 22 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a press release issued by the Government of the Republic of Guyana on 8 January 1992, recognizing the independence and sovereignty of the 11 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which had constituted the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. R. INSANALLY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press release, issued by the Government of Guyana
on 8 January 1992

The Government of Guyana has formally recognized as sovereign independent States the 11 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States which, together with the Republic of Georgia, had collectively constituted the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The 11 members of the grouping are the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus (formerly Byelorussia), the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation (Russia), the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

The republics signed the ALMA-ATA Declaration on 21 December 1991, formally creating the Commonwealth of Independent States. Furthermore, there were certain compelling factors relevant to the individual members of the Commonwealth, which indicated that each of them had acquired the real personality of a State: besides receiving the concurrence of the populace on the desirability of declaring their independence, each Republic had a defined territory, a population, a Government independent of each other, which was exercising effective control of its respective territorial space, and the administrative capacity to enter into legal and diplomatic relations with other States. Under these circumstances, it was likely that each of these republics would take its place on the international stage within the community of nations. Accordingly, recognition to the republics as sovereign independent States was therefore the logical course of action to take, the Foreign Ministry added.